

THE GLEICHEN CALL



Ninth Year, No. 22

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915

Per Year \$1.50

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Quite a few old timers state that they have observed that as a general rule when there has been a particularly wet season there is also a particularly late fall and the frost does not come so early as a result. We will all hope they are right at least this year.

Hail did considerable damage on Sunday at Carleton and south of there, through the Blind Creek, Arrowood and Buffalo Hills districts. Reports have reached town that while in a few places a complete loss was sustained, the majority estimate their loss at less than 50 per cent.

C. L. Farrow, manager of the Revelstoke Sawmill Co., returned last week from a two-months holiday trip, during which time he visited the San Francisco and San Diego exhibitions, Texas, Utah, Nebraska and several other States. Mrs. Farrow and child remained on the journey home at Regina to visit relatives and are expected home the first of next week.

Quite a few of those who suffered from loss by hail state that they have received very generous treatment by the adjusters and the companies, while we have heard of very few who make complaint, but some do quite bitterly. As a rule, however, most of those who were insured are quite satisfied with their investment while others deeply regret that they overlooked the matter.

W. J. McConnell has received a letter from his brother, now in the Dardanelles, in which he says he and his comrades are enjoying the engagements and have some good times as well as hard and serious fighting. Considerable of the letter has been scored out by the censors, but he speaks at length of the beautiful country they are in and its awful devastation. It is rather peculiar that the post mark is Winnipeg. Evidently most of the letters for the west from the seat of war are shipped in large parcels to Winnipeg for distribution.

Alex McHugh was in town Monday and in conversation stated that hail had done about forty per cent damage to the crops on the west H2 ranch, but he said he could not complain as this was the second time the ranch had been visited by hail in twenty-three years. As a little boy he remembered this quite distinctly as his father had gone to Calgary to buy a reaper to cut the oats (which was the method of harvesting in those early days) but on returning with the implement he found nothing to cut. He remembered also that the hail killed some of his pet young turkeys and the wind blew the top off a brand new top buggy, which was the pride of the ranch—there were no autos in those early days. He thought, however, the crop of oats which stood fully six feet high might still yield 22 or more bushels to the acre and the balance would make excellent green feed. He said he was leaving that afternoon to visit the H2 east ranch to ascertain what damage had been done in that vicinity.

Everyone should have a jump wireless alarm clock, guaranteed for two years. Price \$3 at the Gleichen Trading Co.

Namaka Notes

Alban Winspear has passed the matriculation examination at the Alberta University.

Noel Bathurst Hall, son of the Rector of this parish, has obtained the medal presented by the Duke of Connaught for the highest marks in grade VIII examinations for this inspectorate.

W. J. McKinnon brought home his bride to the C.P.R. depot on Saturday last. There had been preparations to receive the happy couple in due form on Sunday night but a C.P.R. agent is up to all those sort of tricks and arranged for a non-stop train to drop them off quietly in the early hours Saturday morning. Never mind boys we made up for all on Tuesday night.

An Old-Timers Comments

F. K. McKay, one of Gleichen's pioneer business men, came down from Calgary by trail, last week, reaching here Sunday night. He states that the crops along the way are something wonderful to behold, although he very much regretted to see that hail had done damage at a number of points along the route. He says that he was quite surprised to see that the further east he came the riper the crops appeared and his information was that still further east they were even better. At Stobart he noticed particularly that the crops were turning quite yellow, while at Namaka and Strathmore they were still quite green and further west the difference was still more apparent. At Bassano the crops are more advanced than at Gleichen, while at Medicine Hat and on into Saskatchewan grain cutting was general. He estimated that from Stobart east harvesting would be general within seven days and not later than ten. While he believed that these districts were assured of cutting the greatest crop on record—and Mr. McKay has been in this district for more than a quarter of a century—he never saw the effects of hail so much as this year. He had always thought that people who spoke of hail marking fence posts and buildings "a good story to tell," he had never seen it until now, and he was obliged to admit there were marks on the house he built and now occupied by Duncan McBean, as well as on some of the fence posts. Mr. McKay is still a great Gleichen booster and wherever he travels never fails to tell every one that this is Canada's banner district.

Theo. McCord, a horse rancher and farmer in the Barons district motored through Gleichen on his way home from a trip through the Red Deer country.

Miss Bowser has returned from a visit to her parents and other relatives in Prince Edward Island and other eastern points. She reports having had a most enjoyable vacation.

Auto accessories: radiator compound, gasoline patches, quick repair gum, set screws, spring washers, spark plugs, batteries, valve grinders, box wrenches etc., at the Gleichen Trading Co.

Fined for Cutting Hay

The CALL is not in the habit of paying attention to petty police court cases, unless there is something of special interest to the public or we may furnish valuable information to our readers. No one is interested in reading that Tom, Dick or Harry was fined for being intoxicated or having a scrap with Bill, Jim or Jack and so on. We may be allowed here to add that in our humble opinion the fine or imprisonment is usually quite sufficient punishment and that publicity in a newspaper is more of a punishment to the friends and relatives of the offending person than it is to the guilty party, and more frequently than not brings the offender to a point where he or she imagines that everyone looks upon them as criminals and that they need no longer expect any respect.

In fact this is frequently the case especially in the smaller communities, where men and women are shunned and avoided because publicity is given one little mistake and this copied in other papers, near and far. We have frequently been offered more than the fines imposed, not to publish facts of certain cases, but of course never accept such monetary consideration. Yet we do believe that when new towns are made or customs changed it is the duty of a newspaper to report them and call attention to the same.

An incident in point: This week several men were given a small fine and ordered to pay 50 cents a ton for cutting hay on the property of another man. The property was not fenced in and for years it has been the custom to cut hay on open land anywhere unless warned by the owner that he required it for his own use. This should be a warning to all others to ask the privilege of cutting hay anywhere, and not attempt it without first asking permission or entering into a contract with the owners of the property.

Irrigation Convention

November 23 to 25

In connection with the ninth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, which will be held at Bassano, November 23rd, 24th and 25th, an exhibition will be held of the products of the soil, irrigated and non-irrigated.

Prizes are offered for Alfalfa (sheaf, bundle and seed,) timothy, western rye grass, peas, broom grass, red clover, winter rye, winter and spring wheat, (sheaf and threshed) oats (sheaf and grain,) corn (field sweet and fodder,) flax, potatoes, sugar beets, turnips, onions, cabbage, and garden collection. For farm women there are competitions for preserved fruit, bread making and butter-making. All prizes are in cash.

The conditions of the competition are that all exhibits must have been grown or produced in Western Canada by the exhibitor himself or herself during the season of 1915. Full particulars can be obtained from R. A. Travis, Secretary of the Local Board of Control, Bassano, Alberta.

Mrs. W. Murray has returned from a few weeks visit with friends in Vancouver and other Western points.

Eighth Annual Gleichen Exhibition Opens To-Day

An interesting meeting of the directors of the Gleichen District Agricultural Association was held in the Town Hall on Saturday evening when the details of the association's Eighth Annual Exhibition which opens this morning on their grounds were thoroughly discussed and in so far as possible completed.

The list of prizes as sent out by the association was again gone over and several additional prizes offered and a few corrections made which should be read with interest by the exhibitors and are herewith appended:

Class 84 has been added too, in which T. H. Beach offers a pair of collars, valued at \$10.00 for the best practically harnessed farm team, to be driven four abreast.

Judging in classes 83 and 84 is to start promptly at 11 a.m. this morning.

In class 149 C. A. Millie's offer of a special prize for the best pen of three females has been increased by a second prize of \$10, by W. M. Walsh and a third prize of \$5, by the Cosgrave Hardware Co.

In class 368, in which C. J. Bray offered a special prize of a \$15.00 washing machine for a collection of eight or more varieties of roots and vegetables, The Cosgrave Hardware Co. offers \$10 as a second prize and the Farmers Supply Co. \$5.00 for third.

Angus cattle are to be admitted under Galloway Classes.

The Automobile Race will be run one mile instead of half a mile and the slow race referred to will come under horse racing.

The special prize offered by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in class 387 will be for the best sheaf of fodder corn—not grain.

The Rural Municipality of Marquis has sent in a donation of \$15 for prizes and the association are pleased to acknowledge receipt of same with hearty thanks.

Entries are coming in good numbers up to time of going to press.

The Lethbridge exhibit from the Dominion Experimental Farm is creating considerable interest and will be well worth seeing.

Programme of Sports

THURSDAY, AUG. 19th,

Baseball Game, Gleichen vs.

Tug of War, Town vs. Country at 3 p. m.

Captains: R. M. Allen, N. N. Hayes.

FRIDAY, AUG. 20th

	1st.	2nd.
1. Matched Race.		
2. Pony Race, 14-2, 4 Mile.	\$15.	\$7.50
3. Indian Race, 1/2 Mile.	10.	5.
4. Pony Race, 14 3/4 Mile.	15.	7.50
5. Indian Race, 1 Mile.	10.	5.
6. Cowboy Race, 1/4 Mile flat.	15.	7.50
7. Indian Race, 1/2 Mile.	10.	5.
8. Relay Race.	15.	7.50
9. Slow Race, 5 to start or no race.	10.	5.

No Indian horses allowed in white races.

Four to enter and three to start. Entry \$1.

ATHLETIC RACES

	1st.	2nd.
1. 100 Yard Dash	\$ 5.	\$3.
2. 220 Yard Dash	5.	3.
3. 440 Yard Dash	7 50	3 50
4. Half Mile	10.	5.
5. Two Mile Bicycle Race	10.	5.

AUTOMOBILE RACES

	1st.	2nd.
Farmer's Automobile Race, for Ford cars, One Mile, three entries or no prize given. (N. N. Hays \$10.)	\$20.	10.

Chas. Williams of Illinois is here looking after his interests in the farm formerly occupied by Roy M. Allen.

Homer Ole Evans and his mother are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brown and will remain until the close of the exhibition.

Quite a number of the soldier boys from the Sarsce camp have arrived the past week to assist in the harvest fields and all have been received most readily by our farmers. Naturally the boys who enlisted from this district are given the preference and several have gone to work for former employers.

Pte. George Moss was down from the Sarsce camp Sunday saying farewell to his father and other relatives and friends. He expects to leave for the front very shortly.

Andy Mosier and P. Campbell were committed for trial by Inspector King, of the R. N. W. M. P., of Calgary, on Tuesday, charged with stealing two mares from John and Dunc. Clark. It appears that the animals have been missing for about a year and some time last winter these men traded them off for other horses and \$85 cash. Constable E. L. Taylor of Gleichen recovered the horses on July 3rd at Mr. Schumaker's farm near Hussar, and Corpl. Parris arrested the men at Drumheller and brought them to Gleichen.

We regret to learn that A. Yule of Carleton, is again seriously ill and his life despaired of. Later—just before going to press it is stated he has passed away.

Mrs. Broadbent of Calgary has been visiting Mrs. Ramsbottom since last week.

GIVES SOUND ADVICE ON PRICE QUESTION

Manufacturers' Organ Gives Warning—No Price Increases Except For Good Reason

"Industrial Canada," the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, recently contained a strong editorial on the increase of manufacturers' prices, which has come in certain industries as a result of the war revenue customs duties.

The editorial is in part as follows: If the manufacturers of Canada make a general advance in the prices of their goods with the deliberate intention to absorb the whole of the recent 7 1/2 per cent. tariff increase, they will formulate a policy which will react disastrously upon themselves.

Such a course is certain to arouse hostility among those consumers who were of the opinion that the tariff was too high before the increase was made; and it will chill the warmth with which the remaining consumers have supported the policy of protection.

Raising prices up to the new limit will operate directly against the "Made-in-Canada" campaign. The 7 1/2 per cent. tariff increase gives the Canadian manufacturer an advantage over foreign competition. If he raises the price of his article 7 1/2 per cent. he immediately loses that advantage. Consequently, the "Made-in-Canada" article which might be sold, is in the same danger of being replaced by the foreign article as it was in before the tariff increase was made.

Now is the time, under the shelter of slightly increased protection, to encourage the habit of using Canadian goods in preference to foreign goods.

Raising prices also tends to diminish output. The buying power of Canadians at present is restricted and every addition to the selling prices of goods makes it more difficult for consumers to buy them. On the contrary, lower prices will allow a greater volume of sales, will diminish the consumer's hardship, will give more employment to workers and will lighten the grip of Canadian manufacturers upon their home market.

If the manufacturers will concentrate upon the problem of keeping the prices as nearly as possible at the old level they will create a permanent asset in the gratitude of hard pressed consumers.

Consumers, however, must not hasty conclude that there will be no increase in the prices of manufactured goods. While any general advance, aiming at the unjustifiable absorption of the 7 1/2 per cent. tariff increase cannot be too strongly opposed, it is absurd to argue that no prices should be advanced. Each article must be separated from any enveloping general policy and dealt with on its own merits. What are the items entering into its cost of production? Have they been increased? If they have, it is only fair that the price of the article should be increased. If they are not then the price of the article should stand.

Influence of War There is, in some quarters, a most unfair attempt being made to lay on the recent tariff measures the entire blame for increased prices in spite of the fact that in countries where no tariff increases have been made, prices are rising. According to the "New York Herald," the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities, representing a theoretical family's food budget, which was 129 in 1913, 146 in 1914, now fluctuates around 154.

Scarcity, interruption to communications, shrinkage in production, and other ill-effects of war are sending prices up all over the world. War always increases the cost of living. It would be strange if Canada should escape the general law. We cannot have it both ways. We cannot profit by war's high prices for what we have to sell and avoid war's high prices for what we have to buy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50 for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

MONEY TO LOAN

Reasonable Terms. We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes loans with only 2 per cent. brokerage fee. Write us for terms, stating the value of your property and amount of loan desired. Address Financial Agency, 206 McArthur Bldg. Winnipeg, Man. 21.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or small house to rent. Apply C. C. Ryan, care Call office. 191

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls brand as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1 1915 to Nov. 15 1915. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P. O., Alta.

STRAYED—2 year old filley, dark grey, almost a black, lighter mane and tail, tip of one ear split, wire cut right front leg at the breast, no brand. Reward, A. Alston, Majorville. 21

DRESSMAKING and children's sewing. Prices moderate. Apply to Mrs. D. C. Wishart. 1311

FOR SALE—International gasoline engine three horse power; pump, 40 feet of 1 1/2 pipe, 10 barrel galvanized tank suitable for cistern. All very cheap if taken at once. Apply Roy McAllen. 1311

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Mrs. Desjardine, Box 161, Gleichen. 15

PLATES or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See P. A. Williams, Box 50 Gleichen. 1811

FOR SALE—Being short of pasture I will dispose of either mares or geldings at a very low figure. Apply to J. M. Telford, Chumy. 21

Joseph O'Keeffe

Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public.

Offices in
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Expert Binder Repairing

EXPERT Binder Repairer—Don't buy a new binder. Have your old one repaired by an expert in the business. Call up Roy M. Allen or the Palace Hotel and ask for C. C. Ryan. 22

R. A. Bird, our local photographer, got a great number of excellent photos of the Stampede which he is selling at reasonable prices.



Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

F. Scott, Noble Grand
R. P. Umbrite, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

F. W. Jones, C.C.
H. D. McKay, K. of Rand S.

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness store. Office phone 3, residence phone P.O. Box 138 GLEICHEN, ALTA.

DENTIST

C. R. McINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.
Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administration

Office in Royal Bank Block
GLEICHEN

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO

709 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. 25¢ a box, or three for \$1.00, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim for Nerve and Brain; Increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. 25¢ a box, or two for \$1.00, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario. Sold at Yates Drug Store

Semi-ready Tailorin



Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.

We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days—a express train schedule at the shop

Special Order Tailoring we can Bespoke Tailoring, they term it in England.

800 Imported British fabrics to choose from: Worsted, Serge, Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Home spun. 20 new designs in men's styles.

\$18 up to \$35, \$17. Exclusive inportations in the higher-price-I garments.

The Hicks Trading Co.
Gleichen, - - Alta.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915

This Suggests Prosperity

Western Canada says: "When one implement company alone reports the sale of 42 new binders and 48,000 pounds of binder twine in one season in a comparatively small farming district, the inference is obvious that the purchasers have big crops and plenty of money. This is the reported record of Gleichen, Alberta, which, with a record breaking 1915 crop in view, has paid out nearly twenty thousand dollars for new machinery to handle it. The same is reported of nearly all towns along the C. P. R. line. In several places implement men report their entire supply of binders has been sold out, while the orders for twine exceeds those of last year by 50 per cent. In anticipation of a heavy demand the supply of twine is said to be ample and prices are low.

Southern Alberta Irrigation Development

Irrigation is due for a further expansion in Southern Alberta, along the line of the C. P. R. between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. Irrigation engineers in the employ of the Dominion Government have for some time now been making extensive surveys for a scheme that may eventually irrigate more than half a million acres. Every acre of land which it is possible to reach between Cardston and Lake Pikowki and Milk River to the Crow's Nest line will come under the ditch. Water will be drawn from the St. Mary, Waterton, Lethbridge and Milk rivers. At the same time, a re-survey of a proposed irrigation district west of L'aber, to obtain more accurate details of the exact amount of land that can be irrigated, is being made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was asked by farmers of the district to extend its Lethbridge area so as to include L'aber. As soon as surveys are completed, the right-of-way for the main ditch will be purchased, and construction work commenced.

Canada's Estimated Yield of Grain, Etc.

A despatch from Ottawa states that the preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of fall wheat in Canada for 1915 is 28.10 bushels, as compared with 21.41 bushels last year and with 21.78 bushels, the average of the five years 1910 to 1914. The harvested area of fall wheat in the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia amounts this year to 1,208,700 acres, as compared with 973,300 acres last year, and the total estimated yield to 33,957,800 bushels, as compared with 20,887,000 bushels last year, an increase in total yield of 63 per cent. In area harvested, in averaged yield per acre and in total yield the fall wheat harvest of 1915 is therefore expected to be the largest on record. The estimated yield of hay and clover this year is 10,589,800 tons from 7,875,000 acres, as compared with 9,206,000 tons from 7,997,000 acres last year. Spring-sown grain crops continue to show an excellent average condition, all being far Canada above 90 per cent of the standard representing a full crop.

During the month of July 2357 horses, 2791 cattle, 1592 sheep and 7718 hogs were handled and disposed of through the Calgary stock yards, for approximately \$600,000 which goes to the pockets of farmers throughout the province. More than 100 per cent. of horses were sold owing to the war demand.

The annual report of the Department of Mines of British Columbia for the year 1914 shows that the mineral production amounted to \$26,388,825 gross value. The tonnage of mines of the province amounted to \$2,175,971 tons.

Providing this fine weather continues grain cutting should be general in the Gleichen district this day week.

Just now there is excellent reasons to take courage and say a kind word to your neighbor. Forget your own troubles by cheering up some other fellow.

Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the Gleichen district, all but 33 acres broken and 150 now in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at \$10,000, \$4,000 cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office, Gleichen.

The best souvenirs of the Stampede are obtainable at R. A. Bird's photo gallery.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

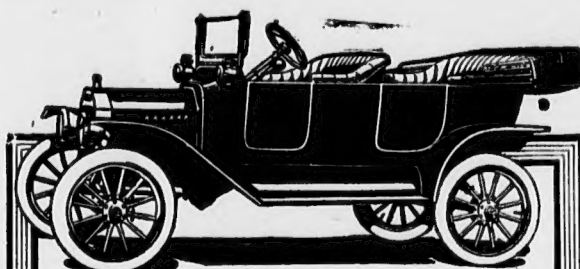
Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

F. K. CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

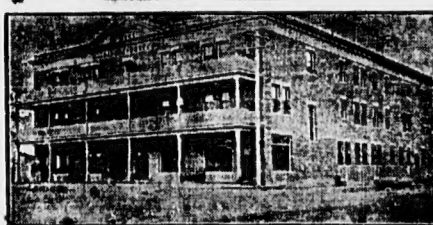
Ford Runabout \$480

Ford Touring Car \$530

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management
—Thoroughly Renovated—

The new managers will endeavor to give the travelling public first-class accommodation

OAK OAK OAK

2x4's 2x6's and 2x8's from 4 to 16 feet long, all in the best of seasoned oak. Buy your reaches and eveners from us and get the full size of the stick for less money than you can buy elsewhere. This class of goods isn't meant for SHOW but for STRENGTH and we can guarantee the latter.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:

"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is:
Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the

OIL MAN

He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson

Successor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

New Man in The FIELD

Prepared to pay CASH for
FAT CATTLE
and
FAT HOGS
at any point in Alberta.

All hogs for shipment at Gleichen must be delivered on Wednesday of each week.

W. R. Payne, Gleichen, Alta
Phones, Residence R401; Ranch R503
or M1388, Grain Exchange, Calgary Alta.

Thos. Davidson

Successor to

ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON

Artist in

Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds

How To Preserve Fruit Without Using Sugar

To put up fruits without sugar, simply prepare them in the ordinary way; see that the jars are perfectly clean, thoroughly scalded with boiling water, filled to the top and left a small bubble space; boil the rubbers and covers, and see that the rubbers are soft and free from grooves or cracks, place the fruit in the jars, fill with cold water, place them in a boiler filled with cold water, heat to the boiling point. Berries will do if removed when the boiling point is reached. Large fruits, such as peaches, pears, plums, cherries and the like should get 20 to 30 minutes boiling.

A board should be placed in the bottom of the boiler to keep the jars from the direct heat of the stove. Fruit thus prepared will be found excellent for pies, delicious for eating with cream, and generally superior to the sugar-syrup preserves. In properly airtight jars they will also keep quite as long.

Raspberries,
Apricots,
and Peaches

An Important Point is
BUY YOUR FRUIT FROM

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO.
LTD.
GENERAL MERCHANTS

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE

The Prize Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES
Will stand for the season 1915 at
G. F. Taylor's & Co.'s Barn, Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28093 Baron Chimes (6) b. h. foal 1896; by Chimes 5338; dam Mayetta, by Baron Wilks 4578; grand dam Augustine by Pancoat 3149, etc.

Baron Chimes 28093, time 2.16 (sire of 8 in the 2.30 class) by Chimes (sire of 81 in the 2.30 list and 4 in the 2.00 list) he by Electioneer with dams of 131 and sires of 200 in the 2.30 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Beau who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto, to in 1902, open to the Dominion; Ann V 2.15; Grace B 2.24; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Naaman 7294; 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 48 and others.

TERMS—\$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1916.

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,093 is described as follows: Breed Standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1896, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of January 1911.
Geo. Harcourt,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Terms on application to
J. H. RILEY, Owner

Picture Framing Photography

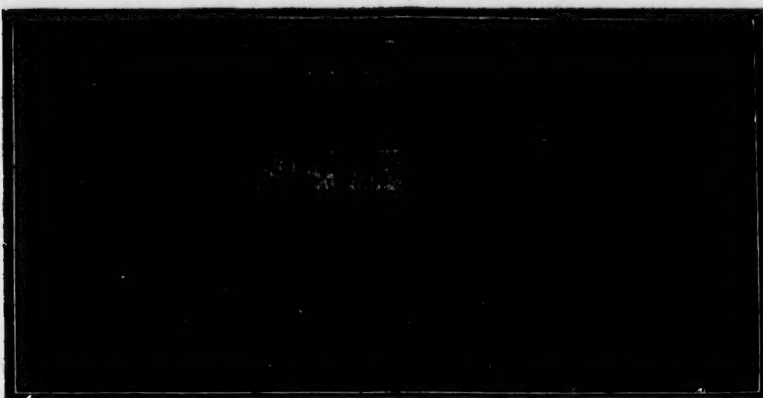
R. A. BIRD
Photographer

Has taken over the Gleichen Photo studio and will be in Gleichen every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and at Bassano Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

All Work Guaranteed. See his work in enlarging, amateur finishing and Professional work.

Gleichen and Bassano

Several of the Gleichen soldier boys in camp at Sarcee visited their Gleichen friends over Sunday.



An ordinary Scene of Breaking the Prairie in this District

Persistency in Advertising

One stroke of bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night cannot long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgot.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN LAIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

Special
Order
Tailoring



Genuine
Semi-ready
Tailoring

Suits Made to Order in Four Days

300 patterns to choose from—All imported British Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots, Vicunas, Tweeds and Homespuns—The richest collection of weaves ever shown.

We have secured the sole right to sell Semi-ready Special Order Tailoring—hand-tailored clothes made by specialists in fine tailoring—20 different styles in the Album of Fashion.

It takes exactly four days at the shops to finish a suit, and we guarantee satisfaction and an accurate fit without a try-on.

Values from \$18 up.

The Hicks Trading Co.
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Gleichen Livery Barn

Having moved into town with my family I have now taken entire charge of the Gleichen Livery Barn where I will be most pleased to meet all who may want anything in this line of business.

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

R. A. JOHNSTON ...Auctioneer...

Auctioneering is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED
WHERE DESIRED
Center Street and 5th Avenue
Phone 6347. Calgary, Alta.

W. W. Winspear
General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table takes effect next Sunday, May 30th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 13—west bound—	2.02
" 515—west bound—	8.45
" 3—west bound—	13.55
" 14—east bound—	24.08
" 4—east bound—	15.50
" 516—east bound—	21.09

POST OFFICE CAFE

Cakes, Pies and Doughnuts
Special orders taken for
Sunday cooking

Regular Meal Hours: Short orders at
anytime. Meal tickets 21 meals \$6

White help only employed.

W. J. DODDS, Proprietor

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1915.

LIABILITIES.	
1. To the Shareholders.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	1,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	155,710.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account.....	245,140.70
	\$14,400,850.70
2. To the Public.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$ 6,204,000.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	12,692,061.44
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement).....	60,037,101.80
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada.....	933,204.92
Deposits due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	1,207,076.30
Bills payable.....	690,100.20
Acceptances under letters of credit.....	690,100.20
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	\$86,190,161.51
	\$100,000,000.00
ASSETS	
Current Coin held (see also deposit in Central Gold Reserve).....	\$ 2,693,330.53
Domestic Notes held.....	12,732,018.75
Notes of other Banks in Canada.....	1,714,711.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	2,833,748.30
Deposits due by other Banks in Canada.....	3,110.67
Deposits due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	2,232,655.91
Domestic and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	683,997.72
Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities, other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	903,607.02
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	4,968,195.58
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	3,600,312.89
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	901,193.14
	\$32,086,571.51
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....	47,101,858.08
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....	109,240.32
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contracts.....	606,100.26
Real Estate owned by the Bank.....	418,816.77
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	144,721.03
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	4,166,147.94
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	335,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve.....	1,000,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	141,067.40
	\$56,120,464.51

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. H. M. HERDEN, General Manager.

Report of the auditors to the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 10 and 20 of section 30 of the Bank Act we report to the shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on April 30th, 1915, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with the entries. We have also attended at several of the branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendance and found them to agree with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the transactions of the Bank and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., Auditors.
J. REID HYDER, of Macintosh & Hyde.
Montreal, 28th April, 1915.

The Aeroplane's Range of Speed

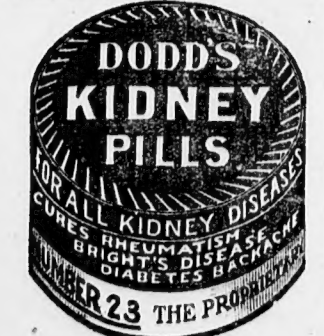
Speaking of the importance of increasing the ranges of speed of aeroplanes a speaker at a recent meeting of the Royal Institute, London, brought out the fact that in 1912 the Cody machine, which won the military prize for that year, had a maximum speed of 72 miles and a minimum speed of 48 miles—a range of speed of 33 per cent. In 1914 a Sopwith machine had a maximum speed of 92 miles, while its minimum was 37 miles, the range being 60 per cent. In this connection it was noted that altering the shape of the wires on the aeroplane—from round to oval—had brought about a reduction from 10 to 12 per cent in the horsepower required for flying at 70 miles an hour.

Drives Asthma Before It.—The smoke or vapor from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy gives asthma no chance to linger. It eradicates the cause. Our experience with the relieving remedy shows how actual and positive is the success it gives. It is the result of long study and experiment and was not submitted to the public until its makers knew it would do its work well.

"My wife made me a success," remarked the man.
"I am glad to hear you say that," declared his pastor.
"Yes, she has always wanted so many things that I've just had to hustle."

"Prisoner, you are charged with loitering about town in a very suspicious manner, and with not having any visible means of subsistence. What do you do for a living?"

"Prisoner wiped a tear from his eye, and turned a haggard face to the magistrate.
"Your worship," said he, "I am engaged in manufacturing smoked glasses for viewing eclipses—an industry that entails protracted periods of enforced leisure."



W. N. U. 1059

Interest Boys In the Farm

Give Him Some Stock to Raise and Sell For His Own Benefit

What is your boy worth to you on the farm? No one can estimate, and yet boys by the score leave the farm every year for town or city work. True, many of these boys do better at some other occupation than they would ever do at farming, but many others would have made better farmers than anything else, and with a little tact and interest would never have thought of leaving the farm.

The boy growing into young manhood has an inherent and supreme desire to have something his very own. It is this desire, perhaps more than anything else which causes him to seek city employment. He thinks of the money which he can earn and have as his own to spend as he sees fit. The earliest and most logical way for the farmer to interest his boy in farming, then, is to give him something to be his property. It is not necessary or practicable with young boys to pay a stated wage, although this is advisable with the sons after they have reached the age at which they are known as men. No one can get them out of the farm until 20 or 25 years of age for their board and clothes and a few cents spending money. But the main thing is to start when the boys are young to interest them in and satisfy them with their calling. Give the boy a few hens and let him raise chickens for sale. Do not get them all in the fall. When sold the money should be the boy's. Give him a sheep or two, and allow him to raise and dispose of the lambs as he sees fit. Make him the present of the best calf on the place, or one or two of the best little pigs in the litter. Never try to be good to him by giving him the "runt" or "crippled" pig, the puny calf, the sickly lamb, or the tubercular chickens. Let him have the best, which will please him greatly. Nothing will so discourage the lad as working with the scrubs of the herd or flock, or after making a success of his feeding, to see the stock sold and the money go down into the bottom of his father's pocket. There is more joy and satisfaction for the boy in bringing a lamb, pig or calf to the selling age, making the sale himself, and disposing of the money according to his own desire or inclinations than can be measured in words. A young boy not worth each year a pig or two, a calf or a pair of lambs? If so, he should have this consideration, and soon agriculture would show a different front. Farm boys would be more eager to farm than to do anything else.

Farm girls should receive like consideration. Poultry offers the best opportunities to develop their talents for the most of these. A nice driving or riding horse is also a fine thing for the girl, and, by the way, the boy appreciates a "driver" more than any other animal. Girls should also have opportunities to develop their talents for music, and should not be expected to be scrubbing, cleaning and cooking all the time. There is much in farming besides work and worry, and the young people should be shown the bright side of the picture—Farmers' Advocate.

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Experiments in Horticulture

Government Bulletin Gives Some Valuable Information to the Farmer

Director J. H. Grisdale of the Dominion Experimental Farms, expresses the hope in a letter to the minister of agriculture that the Bulletin No. 82, of the division of horticulture, just published, will be of material aid to the Canadian farmer. The contents certainly warrant expectation of fulfillment in all parts of the country, and under varying conditions, in the cultivation of every species of vegetable, every variety of fruit and of many descriptions of trees, plants and flowers. At this juncture it is interesting to look back at conditions in the corresponding period of last year. While unfavorable for early crops, 1914, we are told, was on the whole favorable. April, May and June were dry and the conditions consequently, were not good. Indeed, some vegetables had to be rescued. Potatoes ultimately yielded a good crop. Apples also recovered and did well. Strawberries would have been almost a total failure but for artificially applied water.

Results of hot-house as well as outdoor experiments are detailed. Pomology is made a prominent feature. A chapter on the new varieties of apples that had been tested at the Central Experimental Farm being one that is worthy special attention. As a matter of fact the Bulletin covers so wide a range and is so thorough in its contents that the best advice that can be given in this application be at once made for it to the Publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, whence it will be forwarded free.

As showing the diversity of the information supplied, it is worth while to state that in addition to the reports of results at the Central Experimental Farm, reports are given of developments in growth, cultivation and care of vegetables, fruit, plants, flowers and trees, and of the methods followed at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Kentville and Nanaimo, Nova Scotia; Fredericton, New Brunswick; Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Can. Ronze and L'Angeville, Quebec; Brandon, Manitoba; Indian Head, Rosthern, and Scott, Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Lacombe, Port Vermilion, and Grouard, Alberta, and Agassiz, Invermere and Banff, B.C.

A tourist travelling in the Rocky Mountains was introduced to an old hunter who claims to have killed no fewer than 100 bears.
"Bill," said the introducer, "this fellow wants to hear some natter escapes you've had from bears."
The old man, rubbing his eyes, looked the stranger over and said:
"Young man, if there's been any natter escapes, the bears had 'em."

WORRY AND WEAKNESS Often Indicate Over-work, and a Run Down Nervous System

Overwork and worry have an evil effect on the system and after suffering a time to nervousness and sleeplessness. Other signs include a weak back, headaches and indigestion. In time if matters are neglected a complete breakdown of the nervous system follows. On every hand one can observe victims of this state of nervous exhaustion who are at a loss to know what to do with themselves, their nervous debilitated state having baffled all ordinary treatment.

If you are a victim of exhausted nerves, if your symptoms are as described above, you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because they are a powerful nerve tonic. Their strengthening action on weak nerves is due to the fact that they enrich and build up the blood through which the nerves are fed. Under the tonic influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all traces of nervous weakness disappear together with the headaches, the insomnia, the feeling of intense weakness and depression of spirits that mark the victim of nervous ailments. Here is the proof. Mr. Henry Marr, Port Felix, N.S., says: "It gives me greatest pleasure to testify as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began their use I was a physical wreck. My nerves were all unstrung. I suffered from frequent headaches and backaches, and was almost wholly unfitted for work. I had tried several remedies without success, when I finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I took six boxes and they made me a new man."

What these Pills did for Mr. Marr they will do for every other weak and nervous man. If given a fair trial. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Society on the Farm

Driftwood That Finds an Anchorage in the Role of a Farm Hand

In our fathers' days the farmhand was the son of a neighboring farmer, working by the month for the first payment on a farm of his own. Now he is usually a bit of human driftwood floating on an inland sea, with no anchor for the winter save perilous roadsteads like Hinky Dink's place in "Chi." A letter from a South Dakota farmer throws a flood of light, not altogether pleasant, on this generally neglected phase of country-life development.

Here are a few of the more striking ones who have worked for us in the past few years: The son of a member of a celebrated surgeon, a chocolate colored Maltese globe-trotter, a side-tracked civil engineer whose education extended through integral and differential calculus to "drift" and "salut", a United States cavalryman, two prize-fighters, an ex-convict, a long-haired poet, a barber, an escaped inmate of the States Hospital for the Insane at Cherokee, Iowa, a locomotive engineer, and a man who said that his last voyage home had been in the "British macaroni."

Rather different from the men one visualizes as joining the family at mealtime on a western farm, isn't it? "Most of them," continues our farmer-correspondent, "were defectives in some way, but none of them were worse for their sojourn on my farm. I judge men only by the way they do their work."—Colliers.

An Object of Exorcism

The assumption that in the last forty years a new generation of Germans had grown up, not only different in character and impulse from their fathers, but quite incapable of thinking in the same terms as men of other civilized races, was scouted by Imperial outsiders as far as the day before yesterday some manifestation of German feeling that makes it sound less fantastic; every month the German government finds some new occasion to affront the reason, the conscience or the humane scruples of mankind in a way inexplicable only on the theory of homicidal mania.

In any case Germany will stand alone, more surely and completely than she has yet been compelled to do, because she has chosen to make herself an object of execration to all the rest of the world.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Great Issue

The greatest issue in this conflict after all is that between a centralized autocratic power in the hands of a ruling caste, entrenched by military force, and government of the people by the people for the people, based on the consent of the governed. Can there be any doubt on which side the force of the world, as well as the power of opinion and moral conviction? Can the civilized world afford to allow any alternative proof?—New York Journal of Commerce.

Two Natural

"I like acting with spirit to it," said the great star, "but that girl has too much spirit to suit me."
"How so?"
"In the third act she is supposed to resist my kissing her, and the girl she puts into it is far from flattery to my personal pride."

Do not keep ducks and chickens in the same house or the same runs. Their habits are too dissimilar, one or the other will not do well. Ducks require a different method of feeding and should be yarded away from the fowls.

Corns Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

The Sagacity of War Horses

To Watch a Cavalry Charge is a Wonderful Sight

A reservist who recently returned from the western front, after suffering a wound that incapacitated him for further service, was overflowing with interesting tales of the sagacity of horses in the cavalry branch, which has been fighting, says the Philadelphia Record. He served in the famous Foreign Legion of France, which is composed of men who bear a reputation of being hard and determined fighters. Many of these men are adventurers who have travelled the world over, and the pay they receive amounts to only a few cents a week.

During the long retreat they were occasionally called upon to make a stand or drive around one of the German wings, in order to give a battery or an infantry regiment an opportunity to extricate itself from a dangerous position. He tells of the way in which the horses act during a charge, and says that to watch a great cavalry charge is a wonderful sight.

At one point a battery of heavy field artillery became mired, and, although twice the usual number of horses were attached they could not move it. Seeing this, the Germans made an effort to capture it by attacking with the infantry, but were driven back, and the aeroplane scouts descended with the report that several regiments of the famous Uhlans were massing in the rear of a hitherto charge.

As there were not enough infantry within striking distance at the time to successfully defend the position, the commanding officer decided to anticipate the German offensive by throwing his cavalry at the centre of the onrushing German mass. Just as the Uhlans swept over the hill the French cavalry advanced on the dead run to meet them. All things ceased immediately, and the only sounds were the thundering of the thousands of hoofs and the shouts of the men. His regiment alone was held in reserve in case any of the Germans should break through.

Suddenly, the first line of each contingent met with such a terrific crash that they merely melted away, the horses going down with broken necks, and many men, who were not killed outright suffered broken thighs from the pommels of their saddles. The horses had become so infuriated that, as the following lines met, they reared up on their hind feet and hit and kicked one another, as though they were old enemies. A grand melee followed, and the tide of the battle was even.

At this point the reserve regiment went in at full career, with lances lowered to catch the opposing cavalrymen in the hips. It was the force of this charge, coming as it did, with the result hanging in the balance, that turned the tide of the fight and saved the guns. It was also here that the reservist who tells the story received the wound that terminated his military life.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Expeller has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Air Space in Stables

Proper Ventilation of the Stable Is Most Essential

A very common error is made in supposing that a large air space will supply ventilation. While a large air space is necessary and desirable, the air contained within this space will become as foul as will a small space if given sufficient time, and, therefore, cannot be expected to take the place of ventilation.

A large cubic space is desirable because the larger the air space the less frequently must the air be changed, and in this way the chance for producing a draft is lessened. A large air space must supply the same amount of fresh air per hour as a smaller one, namely, 15,000 cubic feet per occupant.

The value of a large cubic space soon vanishes unless regular ventilation is established. The chief objection held against a small cubic space is that the air must be changed so frequently, if the proper amount of air be admitted, that the stable will be subject to draft, and if the natural ventilation becomes suspended in any way, the air contents become more rapidly impure than in a large one.

The cubic space for animals is readily arrived at and it depends upon how many times per hour the air can be changed without producing a draft or causing the stable to become too cold. Theoretically, or when expense is no object, the change should be three times per hour. However, this would necessitate a space of 5,000 cubic feet per occupant, and in most cases this is impracticable. A cubic space of 1,600 to 2,500 cubic feet is more practicable and demands a change six to nine times per hour. Sixteen hundred cubic feet is the space allowed by the army, large companies and intelligent animal proprietors.

A hot stable produces a fine glossy coat, economizes the food and the animals put on fat, but it also renders them more susceptible to disease. Cold stables produce a heavy coat, not much tendency to fatten, and the animals need more food owing to the toll on the heat-producing functions of the body. They are also healthy and the chance of chill from exposure is slight.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Herr Inning.

Girl Shopper—Why did you make that poor salesman pull down all that stuff and then not buy anything?
Second Ditto—Why, the mean fellow was in a car yesterday and never offered me his seat, though I looked right at him; so I just decided I would get even.

First Knut—Waiting again! Beastly wotten weathah!

Second Knut—Yaas, old man. These weathah conditions give one a very vivid idea of life in the twenches.

Training Distemper



Ever hear of this? You, of course you did, but under a different name. You have seen it in cases where the horse was "overtrained," worked a little too fast and regular. The nervous system gets the shock, after the voluntary muscular system has been taxed too heavily. The trouble starts in the mucous surface, and the digestive apparatus, too, must then be impaired. It begins to cough when the glands are materially affected.

Is your true salvation? It restores the appetite and normal functions of the whole system. The action in such cases is remarkably rapid and sure for recovery when you use this remedy according to instructions with each bottle. Sold by all wholesale drug houses, horse feeds houses, or express prepaid by manufacturers.

SPORN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

COOK IN A COOL KITCHEN

DON'T swelter over a hot range this summer. The NEW PERFECTON Oil Cookstove keeps your kitchen cool and clean and does away with all the ash-pan, coal-hod drudgery of the coal range.

THE NEW PERFECTON lights like gas, regulates like gas, and cooks like gas. It is gas stove comfort with kerosene oil. NEW PERFECTONS are sold in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes by dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS. "NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited



Made in Canada

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Waterproofing French Uniforms

In the rainy season, which lasts well into the summer in parts of France and Belgium, the French army authorities faced the necessity of providing an inexpensive and effective means of waterproofing the uniforms of their soldiers. A chemist came to their rescue with the information that the fat extracted from wool while in the process of cleaning it for solution for would serve their purpose.

Experiments proved that the chemist was right. The waterproofing is done by reducing the wool fat to a liquid by the use of a solvent, and diluting it with benzine or naphtha. The garment is soaked in this solution for a few minutes. It dries in a short time. Neither the color of the article nor the fabric is impaired by the treatment.

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the intestines and, if left to pursue their ravages undisturbed, will ultimately perforate the wall, because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon interior surfaces. Miller's Worm Powders will not only exterminate these worms, of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

The director of co-operative organizations in the province of Saskatchewan has already received assurances that 15,500 fleeces of wool will be marketed this year co-operatively, as against a total of 10,000 last year. From present indications a price of 20 cents a pound is considered well within the range of possibility. Last year there was an advance of from 6 1/2 to 8 cents a pound in the price realized by wool growers over the prices of the previous year, and it is considered likely that 1915 will again show a substantial advance.

Read News

"I notice that you publish a verse from the Bible every day," said the caller to the editor of the newspaper. "Do your subscribers ever read it?" "Should say they do," replied the editor. "Why, it is news to most of them."

Employer—I'll have to reduce your salary on account of the war.

Clerk—But our business is entirely local.

Employer—Yes, but you spend one-third of your time talking about Europe.

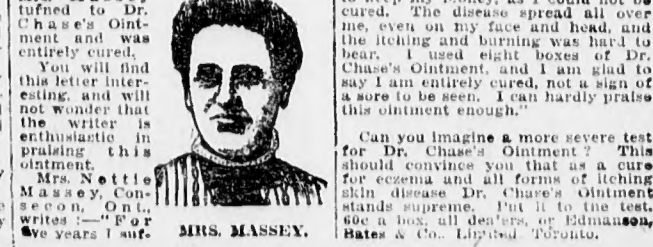
The Supreme Test of a Healing Agent

Psoriasis or Chronic Eczema Defied All Treatment Until Dr. Chase's Ointment Was Used.

After suffering with the terrible itching of Psoriasis for five years, and being told by physicians that she could not be cured, Mrs. Massey turned to Dr. Chase's Ointment and was entirely cured. You will find this letter interesting, and will not wonder that the writer is enthusiastic in praising this ointment.

Mrs. Massey writes: "I am glad to say I am entirely cured, not a sign of a sore to be seen. I can hardly praise this ointment enough."

Can you imagine a more severe test for Dr. Chase's Ointment? This should convince you that as a cure for eczema and all forms of itching skin disease Dr. Chase's Ointment stands supreme. Put it to the test. 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



MRS. MASSEY.

SUCCESSSES THAT KEEP FARM BOYS AND GIRLS FROM LEAVING HOME

THESE WILL BE THE FARMERS OF TOMORROW

Interesting Stories of how the Canning Club Work is Carried on in the United States, and how Substantial Profits Have Been Made by Girls in Canning Vegetables and Fruit

(From the Country Gentleman)

There was hardly a busier girl in the whole state of Iowa last year than Eloise Parsons, the champion in tomato-canning work. When she wasn't canning tomatoes from her tenth of an acre she was giving a canning demonstration before some convention. Here is her own story:

Before I had finished my 1913 club work I began to make plans for better work in 1914. I had made some mistakes and meant to profit by them.

I decided among other things that I ought to have ripe tomatoes for the early market to catch the good prices. So early in February I planted an early variety in three boxes that I placed in front of the south windows of a room in the house. In the latter part of March I transplanted some of the plants to small pasteboard boxes—one plant to each box. This enabled me to move them to the open without disturbing the roots. As soon as it was warm enough I set the rest in a cold frame, four inches apart each way. In April I planted the late variety in the hotbed.

"The plants in the cold frame and in the pasteboard boxes were very vigorous and had some blooms when I transplanted them to the open on May twenty-second. In all, I had more than 600 plants.

I hoed them after each rain and whenever I thought they needed it. We came to this farm during the spring of 1914, which gave us a garden full of weeds, and I had my hands full keeping these pests under control. It was very dry and the plants did not grow very tall. So I decided not to stake them, but kept up the hoeing until the tomatoes began to ripen.



ELOISE PARSONS
Iowa's Champion in Tomato-Club Work

"I picked my first ripe tomatoes on July ninth. At first I got ten cents a pound for them, but soon the price broke and after September I couldn't get more than two cents a pound for them.

"After school opened I was kept busy picking. For several weeks it took me three evenings a week to get over the entire patch. I often gathered as many as ten bushels. On the twelfth and thirteenth of October I had to pick the green tomatoes—in all, 1,083 pounds. There was no sale for these. We used all we could at home and gave many to the neighbors, but still a great many went to waste. In all, we used 3,381 pounds at home.

"I made a collection of fruits and vegetables, canned them and put them on exhibit at the state fair. The exhibit took a first prize. For this exhibit and for my other club work I also won a second and a fourth prize. I also canned thirty quarts of apples, ten quarts of gooseberries, six pints of beans and a hundred quarts of tomatoes.

"During the state fair I helped to record and care for the exhibits sent in by the various club members. And at Clarinda I gave a canning demonstration for the county teachers' meeting. I used my own canned tomatoes, apples, and most of my collection of canned fruits and vegetables to demonstrate how the work is done.

"My expenses in connection with my tomato work were \$15.61. My profits were \$115.57, besides \$23 in prizes won at the state fair. I have enjoyed this work; it has enabled me not only to earn my own spending money but to pay my expenses at the farm camp. Then, too, I have built up a snug little bank account."

This girl lives at Clarinda, Page county, Iowa. The club work in her section was led by Mrs. Sarah Hufstalen, county superintendent.

When O. H. Benson, in charge of club work in the Northern, Central and Western states, stopped over one day at the Chemawa Indian school, Marion county, Oregon, to give a lecture and demonstration on home canning, he little thought that the lessons he taught would bring such results as materialized shortly afterward.

Prehistoric Methods

All Civilized Powers Declare Against the Use of Poisonous Gas in Warfare

There can be, and there has been, on this side of the Atlantic at least, no public approval of the employment of these suffocating bombs. They belong to the stone age, to the days before history was written. They are of a piece of barbarism which led the savages to dip the barbs of their arrows in poison—a species of warfare that sought success by extermination. To some there does not appear to be much difference between killing with gunpowder and with a poisonous gas.

The Indian girls took up canning with a determination to turn out a winning team that would do credit to their school and to enter the canning contests held in connection with the Land Products Show at Portland, Oregon. The Indian canning team won the first prize in the three days' canning contest at last fall's show.

These girls competed with the champion team of girls from Pleasant Home High school. They were required to can salmon, vegetables, fruits and practically every farm product. There is hardly a school, section, class or race in this country today that has not adopted home canning as a profitable method of conserving surplus and waste products of the garden and orchard and of preparing wholesome foods. The home-canning outfit is teaching the new generation the basic principles of conservation and thrift.

Florida's girl champion in club work for 1914 is Lettie Deshong. She won fifty dollars in gold from the State Bankers' association and fifty dollars from the State Federation of Women's clubs. She is a Hillsboro county girl and has won the county championship for three years. Just as she was ready for college her club work profits and prizes made it possible for her to pay her own expenses. All her prize money has been invested in education.

"My club work has helped me to learn about the soil, plants and nature generally," says she. "Besides, the club work made it possible for me to earn my own money at home. Two years ago I won a short course scholarship at Tallahassee. I'm now in college at Tallahassee."

"My father's tomato patch in 1914 was four acres, unskunked, and unpruned. My sister and I had one-fifth of an acre together. Our patch yielded one-fourth of the output from the entire farm.

"On July eleventh my tenth of an acre was cleared and broken. I planted fifty cents' worth of turnip seed. The turnips were ready for sale in six weeks, and it took only a little work on my part to sell seventeen dollars' worth in the market. The expenses amounted to \$4.30 for time and fertilizer, giving me a profit of \$12.70. This I raised a crop of hay—125 pounds cured. In addition to this work I put up one hundred glasses of jelly and seventy bottles of catsup for home use."

Here is her statement:

Tomatoes raised in 1-10 acre, 3,517 pounds.

Tomatoes canned, Nos. 2 and 3, 200 cans.

Value all vegetables grown on plot \$32.80

Cost of production of vegetables 22.35

Net profit \$10.45

The reason that a submarine cannot dive quickly like a fish, is because the water which must be let into her tanks to make her heavy enough to sink, must be let in comparatively slowly. If it were let in with a rush the chances are the vessel would not go down on an even keel, but would heel over and be in great danger of disaster. If water, too, were let in too quickly there is a danger of letting in too much and in that case the submarine would sink like a stone to the bottom of the sea.

The depth at which a submarine travels under the sea is regulated by horizontal rudders. The water that is let in the ballast tanks is just sufficient to "balance" the vessel in the sea, without rising or sinking.—Pearson's Magazine.

"What caused the coolness between you and Jones?"

"A heated argument."

The boy or girl who becomes discouraged in club work because of some mistake that has interfered with immediate success loses a good chance to convert that mistake into something most valuable. The experience of Bertha Bailey, who made the second best record in garden and canning club work in Kentucky, for 1913, should interest every club member.

"With my first cans of tomatoes," says this girl, "I let them exhaust for five minutes. Then I cooked them for seventeen minutes more—making in all twenty-two minutes. About the third day I found that a number of my cans had spoiled. I couldn't eat or sleep until I found out what was the trouble. But I found out.

"I found that I had not cooked them long enough. Then I left the exhaust open for five minutes and cooked them thirty minutes—making in all thirty-five minutes. After I had processed the cans by this schedule I didn't lose a single one out of more than 400."

Here's the statement of her work for the year on one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes:

	Pounds.	Value.
Fresh tomatoes sold.....	1164	\$47.48
Tomatoes for home use 208		9.96
537 3-pound cans at 10c. 1611		53.70
390 pounds turnips.....		3.00
Total of tomatoes.....	2983	\$114.14
Less expenses.....		20.12
Net profit.....		\$94.02

Indeed, if there is any humanity in the one over the other, it is in the method that makes for an easy death.

But the reproach of cruelty lies in the fact that the enemy has no chance to defend himself. He is put to sleep, as the Frenchman says, and then put to death. Such killing seems to fall little short of murder.

And this is the view taken generally by the civilized powers as witness the action of The Hague conference for the promotion of peace and the mitigation of the horrors of war in 1899 and later in 1907. The second declaration made against the use of asphyxiating gas bombs was subscribed to by every one of the eleven belligerents in this war, including Germany.—Buffalo Commercial.

The Farmer's Worst Enemy

A Crusade of Weed Extermination is Needed All Over the Dominion

In an open letter to the Manitoba minister of agriculture, Mr. John Kelly, a farmer of that province, has called public attention to the enormous loss resulting from the crops of injurious weeds which cumber ground that should be producing valuable grain. In a letter to the Winnipeg Tribune, Mr. Kelly says:

"I have waited at an elevator for fifteen minutes while they were shoveling with a board the noxious weed seeds down into the pit to be cleaned and elevated, and from a seventy bushel load twenty-three bushels was the amount of wheat cleaned out of the load; not my wheat, mine is still clean."

The extent to which weed pollution has gone in this case seems almost incredible; only twenty-three bushels of wheat to forty-seven bushels of weed seeds—actually less than one-third of the produce of the total mixed crop of the farm. It should be borne in mind that the mixed crop is quite as impoverishing in its effect on the soil as a crop of clean wheat would be. The presence of the weeds adds greatly to the trouble and expense of landings and marketing the grain, apart altogether from the smallness of the grain return. The land can produce only a certain amount of seeds, and if the weed seeds are allowed to mature they take the place of those that are more valuable.

The weed infestation is seen and felt elsewhere than in Manitoba; it has spread all over the west, and it is far too prevalent in the east; it is less acute in Ontario than it is in Manitoba that may safely be attributed to the fact that a larger proportion of the farming is "mixed" instead of being devoted exclusively to grain production. What is needed all over the Dominion is a co-operative and sustained crusade of weed extermination by the most effective methods known to veteran and scientific agriculturists. Mr. Kelly's statement shows clearly that such a crusade, however expensive, would pay the farmers as a class, and would, of course, correspondingly benefit the whole community. In the last resort, if the weed plague goes on increasing, as the result of a certain proportion of careless farmers in a locality, it may become necessary to resort to drastic measures analogous to those employed in getting rid of fruit pests. It is too much to expect the whole community to suffer such an infliction patiently forever.—Toronto Globe.

When Submarines Go Under

Must Sink Slowly, Taking at Least Five Minutes for the Process

Many people have the idea that as soon as a submarine sees an enemy, the officer in command gives a sharp order, and almost before it has left his lips the submarine is diving beneath the waves.

As a matter of fact the very latest submarines of the "H" class take a clear five minutes before they can become submerged. Many of the older submarines took ten minutes to a quarter of an hour to sink.

The reason that a submarine cannot dive quickly like a fish, is because the water which must be let into her tanks to make her heavy enough to sink, must be let in comparatively slowly. If it were let in with a rush the chances are the vessel would not go down on an even keel, but would heel over and be in great danger of disaster. If water, too, were let in too quickly there is a danger of letting in too much and in that case the submarine would sink like a stone to the bottom of the sea.

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The Recruit—"All's well" is it, sir? An' me two feet like a block of ice!"

Lightning Losses

Protection of Buildings by Lightning Rods Greatly Reduces Losses

It is an old and doubtful saying that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place." When it does strike, however, it causes destruction and death. During the month of April, throughout central and eastern Ontario and western Quebec, no fewer than 61 buildings were destroyed or damaged by lightning. It is doubtful if any of these buildings were protected by lightning rods.

Isolated and exposed as they are to the danger of lightning, it seems remarkable that so few farm buildings are equipped with this cheap and efficient protection.

Lightning rods have proven their efficiency. Many buildings owe their protection entirely to the fact that they were rodless, and losses on these buildings have been reduced to a minimum. According to W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, of Ontario Agricultural College, "out of every thousand buildings that were struck by lightning, only one hundred and ninety-nine dollars' worth would be saved if those buildings were properly rodless." This opinion is based on data compiled from investigations and reports covering ten years and including a record of 639 buildings that were struck by lightning. Of these 317 were burned, or 53.8 per cent. Of the 539 buildings only 18 were rodless, and of these, three were burned, or 16.6 per cent, as against 63.6.

When it is understood that the losses to the insurance companies in Canada by lightning, approximately a half million dollars annually, and that this represents probably less than half of the total loss, the necessity of more adequate protection to farm buildings is apparent.

Some records of lightning rod efficiency follow: In Ontario for 1912, 94.2 per cent; for 1913, 92 per cent; in Iowa, for eight years, 1905-1912, 98.7 per cent; in Michigan, inspected rods showed an efficiency of 99.9 per cent. for four years, 1909-1912, inclusive. These figures are worthy of the careful consideration of the residents of the rural districts of Canada.

Further information on the subject of lightning rods and their efficiency may be obtained in Bulletin 220 of the Ontario department of agriculture, supplies free to those interested.—Conservation.

Reminiscent of Early Days

When the 24 Hour System Was Introduced on the C.P.R.

A souvenir of the early days of the C.P.R., in the shape of one of the original watch dials which the company got out when it introduced 24 o'clock time in the west, is in the possession of one of the officials.

In 1866 the company determined to introduce the 24-hour system on the western divisions; and to give emphasis to the new departure, and, at the same time, help the memory of all concerned, it issued paper dials with the whole 24 hours completing the day, which were to be worn on the watches of the employees, to familiarize them with the new method. This setting up of the new time standard was deemed, at the time, a radical innovation, calculated to disturb the all conservative and timid creatures who dreaded change. A certain sensation was produced at the time; but the business went on its way; the western employees became acquainted with the new time standard, and accepted it as a matter of course; but the sight of one of the old dial plates, which everybody was showing as a curiosity in 1886, was something which was going to revolutionize the common life of the people, recalls the eagerness of the company to arrest the attention, though, of course, the change was advantageous in itself.

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Wage System in Farming

Difficulties of Securing Required Help Help in the Busy Seasons

Labor prospects for harvest are already discussed in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The problem of the hour in Ontario is to find open opportunities for men able and willing to augment the world's wealth by labor. In the west there is uneasiness in anticipation of the opposite difficulty, or the opposite side of what may be regarded as the same difficulty. It is pointed out that a large number of men formerly available as harvest hands are at the front, and that there are prospects of a big yield with an insufficient force of workers. Ontario's surplus men will by no means be afforded opportunities to work productively, even with the demand that the ending of summer brings, so there should be plenty of men available for the coming harvest. The bad reputation established when the men were made to pay ordinary fares on branch lines where work could be obtained and were refused return privileges if they did not do so has been lived down. Harvesters going west are assured of fair treatment.

There will not be the familiar eastern complaint about the western excursions. Although the demand for men may be as pressing in the east as in the west, the large volume of employment should be sufficient to meet all requirements. From a public standpoint an abundance of labor shows an unfavorable condition, but it is well to feel assured that the harvest will not be lessened through a scarcity of hands. Farming is not a steady occupation, for it has its seasons of exacting demand and seasons of leisure. The farmer expects to obtain his yearly returns from his times of strenuous effort and times of relaxation. He also expects to be able to obtain workers for the busy season and leave them for the winter, the large volume of employment during the balance of the year. The farmer's returns pay him for the waiting months as well as for the busy months, but the employee does not receive sufficient for his periods of work to maintain him during the months of idleness. This is one of the obstacles in the way of farm development under the wage system. If farmers would become employers they must, as far as possible, adopt methods that will make a continuous demand for the services of their employees.

Employers in other occupations recognize this necessity and conform to it. Farmers must endeavor to find some means of profitably utilizing the labor of their employees during what is now the idle time. Unless this can be done the wage system cannot be satisfactorily introduced in farming. Another obstacle in the way is the fact that the farmer is not a steady employer. Men will not become employees when they can obtain farms and work for themselves. Perhaps it will be ultimately an advantage if the wage system cannot be made satisfactory in agriculture and each man seeks his returns by cultivating land to the extent of his own capacity. The ultimate product would not be less but greater than under the wage system.—Toronto Globe.

Profits of the Farm

Before farming as a business or profession can be considered successful in the highest and best sense, the profits arising from production and distribution of farm products must be shared by the household. Good breeds of live stock and the most approved and up-to-date labor saving and farm implements are a necessity on the farm. Likewise up-to-date, sanitary and druggery saving conveniences are as appropriate for the home as this machinery is for the farm. The wife and children must not be neglected. The home is, after all, the thing most desirable. The goal of the successful farmer should be the home that satisfies, the home that is restful, delightful, enjoyable—a home such as the children are loath to quit, when they arrive at maturity, but ambitious to prepare another one like it, for themselves on some other farm.—Dr. J. H. Worst.

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NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the Tax Enforcement Return of the town of Gleichen was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the court of confirmation held at Gleichen on the 16th day of September 1914 and unless said lands are returned on or before the 16th day of September 1915 the same will be absolutely forfeited for non-payment of taxes.

Lots	Block	Plan No.
9 to 11	1	219B
34 to 35	1	"
30 to 40	1	"
5 to 7	2	"
8 to 15	2	"
21 to 25	2	"
34 to 37	2	"
1	2	"
7 to 12	4	"
8 to 10	5	283K
1 to 2	6	752N
4 to 9	7	"
6 to 7	8	"
38 to 40	10	"
4 to 18	11	"
21 to 40	11	"
8	18	2250A.J
2 to 3	19	"
11 to 11	19	"
3 to 4	20	"
8	20	"
18 to 23	20	"
28	20	"
7	13	908N
1 to 3	15	4165A.D
16 to 17	G	"
4 to 7	H	"
8 to 11	M	"
16 to 17	A	5345N
16 to 17	B	"
8	D	"
11	20	2250A.J

Dated this 10th day of August 1915.

PETER MACLEAN,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Town of Gleichen

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of William Greig Smith, late of near McGregor, in the Province of Alberta, ranchman deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named William Greig Smith, who died on the 28th day of December, 1914, are required to file with the undersigned Administrator of his estate by the 10th day of October, 1915, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after the date the Public Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or of which have been brought to its knowledge.

Dated this 10th day of August 1915.
THE NORTHERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED,
Canada Life Building, 24
Calgary, Alberta.

\$50 REWARD

\$50 reward will be paid to any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODHAM,
Indian Agent.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM
16th Indian Agent

M. Mecklenburg

Exclusive Eye Expert
With Gleichen Pharmacy, Monthly

Calgary office, King George Hotel
Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave
Phone 5225

\$444 PER ANNUM

What \$1 Can Do in a Year in "Made-in-Canada" Goods

Under the heading "Made-in-Canada Good Goods" Everywoman's World, one of Canada's leading women's journals, contains a unique page of advertisements of Canadian manufacturers of products of every day use. The advertisement in question surround the following note inserted by the publishers:

Facts Worth While Thinking About
"This page shows you, Mrs. Shopper, the labels or trade marks you'll see on Canadian goods of the best quality or on the boxes that hold them. These goods are made in Canada. They are high quality goods. When deciding your purchases it is well to remember that of every dollar spent on Canadian goods about 40c goes for Canadian wages, 40c for Canadian raw material, and 20c for Canadian profits and freight charges. \$1.36 for the same kind of article, imported, goes 40c for foreign wages, 40c for foreign raw material, 20c for Canadian profit and freight, 30c for Customs duty, and 6c for Canadian profit on that duty. The Made-in-Canada \$1.00 purchase saves you 36c, and besides gives 74c advantage in money circulation. Passing from hand to hand twice a day for a year this 74c kept in Canada does \$44.00 in Canadian business of which \$176.60 is wages, \$177.60 raw material, and \$88.80 profit. All form a \$1.00 purchase rightly directed a year before. Buy Canadian goods—keep your money working for Canada—keep money circulating all the time. Shop by these Canadian Brands."

Before accepting any advertisement on this page, the publishers secured from the Canadian manufacturers in question the following pledge: "We, the undersigned manufacturers of the Made-in-Canada product (or products) specified, and briefly described on our letterhead attached, do hereby declare our faith in this product (or these products), knowing it (or them) to be good value at a fair price. We stand back of our goods, knowing our goods to be right. And in case there should ever be any dissatisfaction with any of our goods we would welcome the customer to take the matter up with us direct, so that it may be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of the party concerned."

The paper is thus giving real service to Canadian purchasers and Canadian manufacturers. It is insuring that nothing but good goods will be sold under the "Made-in-Canada" label, and that, having in mind price and quality, it is the principle behind the whole "Made-in-Canada" movement.

HOW WOMEN HELP

Lessons From the "Made in U.S.A." Campaign Good Results

The Hardware Age, a journal published in the United States, gives the following description of how a great organization of women supports home products:

"The Woman's National Made in U.S.A. League, with headquarters in Washington, has issued a call to the merchants of the country asking that the first week in May be set aside for a special display and sale of merchandise made in the United States. This first May week has been designated by the league as 'Made in U.S.A.' week, and extra efforts are being put forth to secure a nationwide co-operation of all the retail business in the country."

"This woman's league started here some six months ago with practically every prominent woman at the capital enrolled within its membership. It now has branches in every state with state presidents and working organizations. The aim of the league is purely patriotic—to stimulate the demand for American-made merchandise. Written pledges have been received from over 40,000 women that they will demand and buy everything, whenever possible, 'Made in U.S.A.', and that they will urge their friends to do likewise."

A number of associations in this country have pledged themselves to buy "Made in Canada" goods, but a great opportunity lies before the women of Canada to urge a national campaign in favor of the manufacturers who give employment to their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. Women are the buyers, but they cannot buy if the men get no wages, and if our goods are made abroad, foreigners instead of Canadians get the wages."

When you agree for sake of argument that it's a good thing to buy goods made in Canada, don't forget that it's not merely a matter of argument. Do it.

DIRECT TAXATION
NATIONAL REVENUE

Would the Direct Taxation of Land Produce the Country's Revenue Requirements?

Much criticism of the increase in the customs tariff of 5% and 7½%, and particularly of the application of these duties to goods formerly free, have been expressed on the platform and in the press during recent months.

Those who oppose the Government's revenue raising measures offer as an alternative a direct tax on land. The supporters of interested land taxation are apparently unmoved by the recent statement of the Hon. Mr. White that for months past municipalities have been asking the Finance Department to secure them credit at the banks because they could not collect their arrears of taxes imposed on the property within their jurisdiction. They also seem to ignore the special legislation now being enacted in various provinces to suspend principal payments on property because of the multitude of owners who can do no more than pay interest and taxes.

The greatest support to the direct land tax theory comes from the Western provinces, where it has been put into effect in the form of a provincial tax amounting to \$10 per quarter section on uncultivated lands owned by non-residents in the Province of Saskatchewan, and a provincial tax of ten mills on the assessed value of all uncultivated lands in the Province of Alberta. How a further extension of the direct land tax theory would affect the West is indicated in an editorial which appeared recently in the Manitoba Free Press.

The Free Press quotes the following extract from a North Dakota paper: "It is believed that, as a result of the war tax on land imposed by the Canadian Government, a number of former Dakota farmers who went to the British Northwest will be compelled to return to the United States. Information has been received that the tax will amount to about \$500 for each farm of 160 acres, which in the case of many of the former residents of the two Dakotas would practically amount to confiscation."

The West has a vital interest in this question, and those who advocate increased direct taxation on land for national revenue purposes would do well to take careful stock of the situation before advocating such a drastic change in the revenue producing systems of the country.

FALSE PRETENCES

Foreign Manufacturers Strive to Follow "Made-in-Canada"

In the weekly report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, recently, the following extract from a letter received by Sir George E. Foster from a Canadian druggist contains an interesting proof of the effectiveness of the "Made-in-Canada" campaign: "From every quarter comes the cry to have Canadians educated to use 'Canadian-made-goods.' The reason for this need not be here enlarged upon, but as the Canadian producer, distributor and consumer are helping this campaign along, it occurs to me that the Government should be on the look-out for what I would define as trade leeches. I refer more particularly to foreign manufacturers who infer to the public that their product is 'Made-in-Canada' while it is really not so. For example in looking over my stock of dentifrices I find the majority are of foreign make, and in one case on the outside carton you will find printed in small type 'Made-in-Canada.' Unwary and investigate further and this slogan is nowhere in evidence but is made by — of Paris, New York and London, guaranteed by — under the Food and Drug Act, 30th June, 1906, U.S.A., No. 701. The preparation is —. If this article were 'Made-in-Canada' manufacturers would so state it on the inside container. The goods are made in the United States and the makers print on the outside carton 'Made-in-Canada' to deliberately deceive the Canadian public."

"Have not the Government the necessary machinery to stop this fraud and punish offenders? The Canadian people are co-operating in the 'Made-in-Canada' campaign, and we should know that the wares stamped 'Made-in-Canada' really are made in this country, that there is no evasion. If the 'Made-in-Canada' idea was not sound and was not making headway, manufacturers in foreign countries would not seek to get the benefit of it by falsely labelling their goods 'Made-in-Canada.' The purchase should guard against buying goods made in a foreign country which are misrepresented as being made in Canada. Inquire when in doubt."

The public school re-opens on Monday next.

Miss Kate Gooderham has returned from a visit to her sister at Hanna.

Mrs. A. Reid and Mrs. W. H. James and family left on Saturday to spend a few weeks at Banff, where they have engaged a cottage.

Mrs. W. P. Evans, accompanied by her son, George W., left last Friday to visit relatives in Toronto and other eastern points. They will be absent about six weeks.

Threshers supplies. The Gleichen Trading Co. have just received a new stock of threshers supplies. Tank pumps and hose gaudy belts, bundle forks, hay forks, and everything in connection with threshers outfits.

Klebe's Orchestra

Two to Five Piece Orchestra Furnished for all Occasions
Satisfaction guaranteed. New music. Moderate terms.

Bassano, - - Alberta

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

Left ribs  Right ribs
499 left ribs  Right ribs
Horses branded:  Right ribs

Alberta Estray Law

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and examine the animal and take a copy of the brand, if any, on the animal. Then an advertisement must be inserted in the nearest local paper and also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the law is complied with the holder of an estray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand readers are entitled to a fee of two dollars for each animal they examine and mileage to the amount of five per mile, not to exceed 30 miles. The cost of the advertising and the reading of the brands is a charge against the estray animal and must be paid when the animal is claimed. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or redeemed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15 to April 15 a fee of 15c per head per day is allowed for horses and cattle dating from the day on which the notice is mailed to the owner of the estray animal or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceeding the sum of nine dollars. South of the 20th township only five cents a day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to three dollars.

Additions to Prize List

Kindly note the following additions to the Fair Prize List:

Class 84. Best practically harnessed farm team, four abreast. Team to be driven. Pair of collars, value \$10.00. Donated by T. H. Beach.

Class 368. Best collection. 2nd prize \$10.00 by Cosgrave Hardware Co., per A. N. Lindsay. 3rd prize \$5.00 by Farmers Supply Co.

Class 119. Best pen three females. 2nd prize \$10.00 by W.M. Walsh; 3rd prize \$5.00 Cosgrave Hardware Co.

Judging in classes 83 and 84 to commence at 11 a.m.

Angus cattle to be admitted under Galloway classes.

ERRATA:—Automobile race to be 1 mile instead of ½ mile. Slow race should be under horse racing.

Grains and Grasses. Special by Canadian Bank of Commerce should read for "best sheaf of fodder corn," Peter Maclean, Secy.



The Supreme
Court of
Alberta, 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the Fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

SITTINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION

Edmonton, Third Tuesday in September.

Calgary, Second Tuesday in November.

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL NON-JURY CAUSES

Edmonton and Calgary. Third Monday in September and each Monday thereafter, except during vacation.

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL JURY CAUSES

Edmonton and Calgary. Second Tuesday in November.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CAUSES

Edmonton and Calgary. First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin. First Tuesday in October.

Stettler. Third Tuesday in October.

Red Deer. Third Tuesday in September.

Medicine Hat. Fourth Tuesday in October.

Macleod. First Tuesday in November.

Lethbridge. Third Tuesday in September.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CIVIL CAUSES

Wetaskiwin. Fifth Tuesday in November.

Stettler. Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer. Fourth Tuesday in November.

Medicine Hat. First Tuesday in December.

Macleod. First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge. Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.

G. P. OVEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

U. F. A.
AUCTION

AT STRATHMORE
SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1915

Starting at 1 o'clock.

Horses, Cows, Mules, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Machinery, Furniture, etc.

The Entries Include:

7 teams of mares and geldings; 3 teams of first class mules. The above are the property of Messrs. Welsh and Crane, Contractors.

4 geldings, 3 yearling heifers, 5 calves, 1 P. & O. gang plow, 1 single box wagon, 1 set plow harness, 1 set breeching harness, 2 horse blankets, 1 felt saddle blanket; the above are the property of Mr. T. Unwin, who has enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

1 cow, a number of prime young roosters, a number of fat old hens and several young geese.

Further entries should be handed in at once to B.L. Wade, Secretary Box 247, Strathmore or to the Standard Office.

A. Layzell

Auctioneer,

Phone M2273, 520 Centre St. Calgary.

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS. Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. 25c a box, or three for \$1.00, at drug stores. Mailed for \$1.00 on receipt of price. THE SCOTT'S DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vitality and Strength. Increases "grey matter" in the brain. 25c a box, or three for \$1.00, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOTT'S DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario. Sold at Yates Drug Store.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

Circle tour through Revelstoke & Kootenay

A splendid vacation trip for teachers and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for 3 months. \$22 from Calgary.

To Eastern Canada.

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stop overs and diverse routings.

Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions.

Reduced fares from all points when going to the Expositions.

Pacific Coast Excursions.

When going to the Pacific Coast, it will profit you to travel through your own wonderland—The Canadian Rockies—visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

Particulars from nearest Agent or from
R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal, Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37

And get their prices for cleaning your yard this spring. Satisfaction guaranteed at lowest prices.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

See us about having your garden Plowed. We will do it.

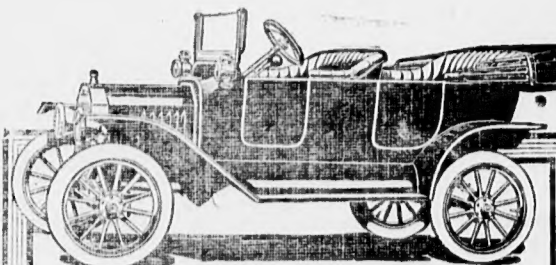
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

Exhibition Prices

When in Gleichen at the Exhibition don't forget to call on us and get your clothing and requirements for harvest time. We have a large and well assorted stock of.

Overalls from \$1.00 to \$1.35 a pair. Boots and shoes at all prices. Straw harvest hats at 25c. Hot weather underwear at 1.00 a suit. Sox from 10c pair upwards. Cloth pants from 1.95 upwards. Broad brim hats at 1.50. Large assortment of felt hats worth 3.00 selling at 1.95. Leather gloves from 75 cents upwards. Corduroy Pants at 1.50. Strong Work Shirts from 75c to 1.75. We cordially invite inspection.

THE HICK'S TRADING CO.



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480

Ford Touring Car \$530

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

